WHOLE NO. 10,494.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

JEFF. DAVIS.

The Arch Conspirator Awaiting Disposition.

NOW HE LOOKS AND WHAT HE DOES.

HIS FAMILY CIRCLE.

His Wife the Best Man of the Two.

She Cheers Him Up and Endeavors to Reep Him from Appearing Despondent.

Exetches of His Unfortunate Little Children.

HOWELL AND HER AFFIANCE.

STEPHENS A MERE SKELETON.

FORTRESS MONROE AS A PRISON.

Preparations for the Safe Keeping of the Prisoners,

Mr. Theodore T. Scribner's Despatch. ON BOARD STRAMER WM. P. CLYDE, SOFF FORTRESS MONROE, May 20, 1865.
As my letter yesterday was brought to with a rour

irn, in order to get it on board the mail steamer for Saltimore, several items of interest concerning Jeff. Davis and party were omitted. I will endeavor to sup-

ly the deficiency now.

When Colonel Pritchard arrived here he immediately sported to Colonel Roberts, commandant of the post, and was informed by him that he had received instructions from the War Department to fit up six casemates for the prisoners, and to detain them here. These orders ing in direct conflict with the orders of Colonel Prithard, and also with these of Captain Frailey, commanding be man-of-war Tuscarera, which had convoyed us from the Navy were both telegraphed to, and in answer orders were received to "await further orders." The Clyde and Australiance were consequently anchored about one half alle cutside the harbor, where they still remain, while he easemates are being rapidly prepared for the reception of their valuable occupants. Subsequently, at mid-tight, a telegram was received by Colonel Pritchard, ting that General Halleck would be here at moon to-r, to dispose of the prisoners. While we awaiting his arrival I will endeavor to fulfil promise of giving you a short description of

THE PERSONNEL OF THE PRICONNEL.

Joff. Davis, of whom we of the North have heard so much and seen so little for the past four years, is a man about six feet in height, rather lean, and not of the fluori figure by any means. I should take him to be somewhat we fifty years of age, prematurely gray. He has full ther stunted in growth, and, like his hair, rinkled with gray. His gray eyes (one of which is ind) have an undefined and unfathomable look, and his mouth, of the Grecian mould, is occasionally jerked out of all proportion by a sepulchral laugh or forced smile. He is confined to his bed a great deal of the time, and it requires all the nursing of his strong nerved wife to keep him from giving way to despondency. He is a pitiful sight, and the last man one would have supposed to be a at subject for Presidential honors.

MBS. DAVIS AND CHILDREN.

Mrs. Davis is the second wife of the ex-President a smart little black eyed girl, Maggie, of some fouteen summers, and the next a boy, of about or thirteen, who goes by the cuphenious nen of "Young Jeff." He is a chip from the old block, and we would suppose from his actions and too. like his traitorous sire, would in after days be fit for little fellow, with bright eyes and flaxen hair, too young to have the least appreciation of his condition, and the fourth is a nursing child. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Howell family, of Georgia, and has a great many rela-sives at Augusta. She is a pretty woman, of probably forty years of ago. When I first new her, at Macon, and sed with her on the cars. I thought her pretty and nty years had been heaped upon her head in on thort week. Her pride and vivacity have forsaken her,

mes nowner, he a young lady herdly out of her teens, if we and black eyes, with a ruddy complexion, and very little orn belles. In fact, she is coarse—coarse in feature and however, as her future prospects are not well calculated to develop the finer qualities of a high-bred lady. She is affianced to Lioutenant Hathaway, one of the pris-

Having thus burriedly sketched the outlines of the Davis family, I will leave the imaginations of my readers to fill in the background and supply the lights and thades, and proceed to portray the personnel of the other

the rebel Vice President, is one of the most singular men cance you will meet with in a lifetime. I should almost as alim as a skeleton. He appears to be nothing but skin, bone and cartilago, and is so feeble as to be of beard, and his lips extremely thin. He is what is aly termed lantern-jawed, and has a high, smooth them straight during a nonewhat lengthy con-versation, I am unable to tell what color they really are. He was dressed in plate black clothing, and wear a heavy gold fob chain. The amber stem of his meer scham pipe is always seen, either in his mouth or pro trading from his vest pocket. He conversed very freely that he was always in favor of the Union and opposed to secresion, though he advocates the inherent right of a State to withdraw from the Union un for the constitution. He vindicates his course in accepting the Vice Presidency of the confederacy by saying that he did so in order prevent the horrors of disorganized warfare, and to try to bring about reconstruction. He is not on good terms with Davis, and I have not seen them exchange words during the trip. Both keep their staterooms closely, and neither seem to pay much attention to what is transpiring around them. The next character of note in the

POSTMASTER GENERAL REAGAN This individual was formerly a representative in Con-gress from Texas, and endeavored to make himself noteons on the State rights question by challenging debate with several prominent republican members. None, however, saw fit to indulge him, and be made but little bowever, saw fit to indulge him, and he made but little reputation, except among the dre-esters of his own lits junction with the Atiantic ocean, a distance of from a Russian port or deinity, or with an infected range, since the special places, has its junction with the Atiantic ocean, a distance of from a Russian port or deinity, or with an infected range, since the special places, has its junction with the Atiantic ocean, a distance of perhaps more than twenty miles intervening between it arrived at this port during the past five months. Very and Cape Cod. To the south it is separated from the past five months. Very respectfully, politically contained to the contained to the second description.

programme is the late

served until the rebel bubble bursted. He the volume the country to Texas; and, after securing a shipment of time converting into specie), in a blockade runner to Europe, for deposit, subject to his draft, he undertook his perilous journey. You are already apprised of the result. He is a thick set, black haired, tawny man, such as the climate of Texas usually produces.

was formerly Governor of Texas, but has been serving for some time as aid, de-camp to Davis, with rank of colonel of artillery. He is also a heavy set individual, with gray hair and imperial, and gray, cold eyes. He is rather of a jovial disposition, however, and is disposed to take his captivity rather as a "joke" than otherwise. COLONEL JOHNSON

occupied the same rank and position. He is a very tall muscular man, and is also gray. He is much of the dis-position of Lubbock, and the two pass most of their time playing cards or spinning yarns.
PRIVATE SECRETARY HABRISON

is a very good looking young man, and is very well in-formed on political matters. He does not, however, express an opinion openly on any topic connected with the defenct confederacy, and is much reserved in his man-ner. He is very attentive to "the President," as he invariably calls him, and would consider it an honor to black his boots. This is all of the Presidential cortige onsider worthy of special mention, and so I will

CLEMENT C. CLAY AND LADY.

Before I proceed, however, I will append the following copy of the letter sent by Mr. Clay to General Wilson, previous to his arrival and surrender in person at

LAGRANGE, Ga., May 10, 1865—4 P. M. Brevet Major General Wilson, United States Army, Ma-

Brevet Major General Witson, United States Army, con, Georgia:— General Witson, United States offering a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for my arrest on a charge of having, with others theroin named, incited and concocted the murder of the late President.

Conscious of my innoceance, unwilling even to seem to fly from justice, and confident of my entire vindication from so foul an imputation upon the full, fair and impattal trial which I expect to receive, I shall go as soon as practicable to Macon, to deliver mysolf up to your custody, I am, respectfully,

P. S.—This will be delivered by Hon. P. Phillips, of this place.

I first met Mr. Clay and lady on the cars at Macon, and they both converse very freely. They are both very in-telligent, but of the two, to use a common expression, the madame is the best man. I should take Clay to be about thirty-five years of age, and his wife about thirty. They were dressed plainly, but assumed an air of oster tation and superiority. Mrs. Clay jocularly remarked to Colouel Pritchard and myself, that as she brought Mr. Clay in, she should claim the reward offered for his arrest. They both talked a great deal about "political tricks" at Washington, and assumed to betteve that his arrest was only a ruse, to carry out the designs of i'restdent Johnson for the gratification of personal vengeance

MAJOR GENERAL WHEELER is hardly worthy of a special paragraph. He is a very ordinary looking individual, about thirty years of ago, with light brown hair and whiskers, and hazel eyes. He was always the laughing stock of our cavalry, who have so often placed him hors du combat, and since his capture the oon sticks out of his every feature, and is displayed in his every action. He shrinks like a whipped puppy from contact with his captors, and is seldom seen out of

while I write, Major General Hallock has arrived, form you before to-morrow what disposition he will make of the prisonera. It is generally believed, however, that they will be left here, and the casemates will be ready for their reception this evening.

Mr. William H. Stiner's Despatch. JEFF, DAVIS A PRISONER AT THIS POINT.

It is not violating a secret now to state that Jefferson avis, ex-President of the ex-rebel confederacy, is now a prisoner on board of the steamer Clyde, lying off this fort. This vessel, having on board this dignitary and some of his staff, arrived here on the night of the 18th, and is now quietly riding at anchor in Hampton Roads, surrounded by the United States gunboats Towarors, Sassacus and several others, besides having at least one hundred and fifty grim dogs of war bearing their ugly proportions on the devoted prison ship. So that it is impossible for either of the guished rebel chieftain, after his capture, was taken by General Wilson's cavalry to Savannah, shipped on board of the above mentioned steamer, and, under a strong convoy, brought to this place. The particulars of the trip have not transpired, as every one connected with the vessels is either enjoined to keep close on the subject, or correspondent would scarce mertion the fact, although t was known to ben on the arrival of the vessels, if it were not the common talk about the wharves and gar rison. Besides, it cannot do any harm for the public to know the movements of the arch-traitor and his fina disposition.

For several days past large gangs of workmen, under Chief Engineer of the department, have been steadily a work walling up the arches leading from one casemate to the other. The doors and embrasures are being provided with immense iron gratings, which, when fastened will defy breakage. These solitary cells, are, doubtless intended for the reception of Jeff Davis and colleagues and if so they may console themselves that they will war, celebrated summer retreat. It is a pity that John B. Floyd is not of the party. Old Point Comfort always was a favorite summer residence with him, and be would now be in very good company.

THE GARRISON OF PORTRES MONHOR

is now very large, owing, no doubt, to the expected presence of a large number of prisoners and to keep the post garrisoned to its maximum standard. Colone, Joseph Roberta, Third. Tonerts, Third Pennsylvania Volunteer heavy actidery, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth United States artil lery, is the commandant of the post and garrison.

THE APRIVAL OF JUIF, DAVIS AT FORTHESS MONROE—THE

The secessionists of Richmond were destined to another deep and lasting humiliation, which they took keenly, in the official announcement of the news last evening that Jeff Davis had reached Forcess Monroe in the steamer Clyde yesterday afternoon, and that the great State criminal was a prisoner in that massive and impreg-nable public work. All over the city could be seen little whom, by the way, the United States government is now supplying with rations in support of their arrogance and ment at the unfortunate position of their lost leader. They began to speculate upon and canvass the final tesue, some being at this late day so insane as to assert that Davis would fluxlly escape the halter and yet become a man of some prominence in affeira. Such, however, found but few to join them in their boilef, while the great majority sincerely felt that the days on earth o the great traitor were fast drawing to a close, and tha close at the lower end of a faithful rope.

SOMETHING OF THE PLACE OF DAVIS' CONFINEMENT. Fortress Monroe, within whose stordy walls Jeff. Davis is now sundiously guarded by United States soldiers, is situated on the extreme end of the Peninsula formed by the James and York rivers, and is the lower extremity of the section of country whereon McCiellan fought his campaign of 1862. By reason of Hampton creek being on the one side and the Chesapeake bay on the other, a promontory within a promontory is formed. It is nearly insulated by Hampton, leav ing a narrow strip of land on the side nearest to Chesa-peake bay, which connects it with the main land.

THE FORTEESS AS A PLACE OF SAFETY. and from Fortress Monroe, if it is carnestly de sired to keep one there, is simply a pure impossibility. nearest point of land by the Hampton Roads. To the restward is Hampton creek, broadening as it comes outhward into an ample bay separating the fortress ward, except on the north, where is the strip of beach

THE PORT ditch thirty yards wide. It is the most extensive and massive of the permanent fortifications of the United States, its enormous area being fully capable of holding several Fort Sumters. It has a water battery towards the sea, which is of itself a form!dable work.

where here. Davis is convinen.

The immediate place of confinement of Joff Davis will be in the casemates, several of which have been thoroughly prepared for this property within the past few days. These casemates are rock ribbed and arched mansions within the fort, each well nigh constituting a fort within itself. Within a few days they have been made doubly secure; the emb asures looking to the wet ditch as well as the windows looking to the interior of the work having been most heavily larred with iron, in the form of gratings.

of these casemates are mounted fifte n-inch Redman guns. As an evidence of the capability of these casemates and arches to withstand resistance, it may be stated that they are fully competent to sessain the shock of the explosions of the monsters of modern warfare.

THE MAINLAND CONNECTIONS are by the main sallyport and a small postern in one of the bastions. The wet ditch being spanned at each of these points by a drawbridge which can be raised at pleasure, thus cutting off all communication

accompanying Davis, will be provided for in a manner similar to himself. At all events they will be secure against escape. A pleasant assurance for the country to

The Press Despatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 21, 1868. The steamer W. P. Clyde has remained at anchor dur ing the entire day in Hampton Roads, and up to this comoved. The rebel General Wheeler and staff, com sed of the following officers-Colonels Johnson and Cilerex, Captain Roukle, Inspector General, and Captains Hudson and Rylan—were removed from the Clyde this morning to the gunboat Maumee, which left for

Alexander H. Stephens and Postmaster General Reagan were also removed from the Clyde this afternoon to the

A large number of colored servants accompanied the rebel prisoners since their capture; but an order recently issued reduces them to an exceedingly small number The rest of the servants have procured transportation to

Joss. Hung in Effigy by the Students of Bowdoin College.

[From the Boston Herald, May 20.]

The late head of the robel confederacy was some years since made an "L. L. D." by Bowdoin College; that was when he was thought to be a man. On Wednesday morning Jeff, was found hanging from a tree in the college grounds, dressed in petiticats, with a dirk knife in his hand. He was taken down, and in the evening placed upon a stretcher, labelled "Jefferson Davis, L. L. D.," and was borne upon the shoulders of four of the students, followed by the other students in procession, each having a white handkerchief tied on the left arm as a badge. After parading the principal streets, they stopped in front of the Post Office, where an appropriate speech was made, after which the body was committed to the flames.

NEGRO PLOT.

Intended Mssacre of the Paroled Rebel Soldiers in Memphis.

Fight Between the White and Negro Troops.

THE NEGROES PUT TO ROUT.

Wounded.

Maxens, Tenn., May 19, 1865. The influx of paroled rebel troops into Memphis caused great excitement among the negro troops.

They got up a plot to kill every rebel soldier in Me phis in revenge for the Fort Pillow massacre.

were put on guard to watch the movements of the

At a given bour the negroes attempted to come out of the fort to carry out their purpose, when they were ordered back again by the white troops.

The negroes refused to obey the order and a fight forth-After a sharp conflict twenty of the negroes

killed and wounded and driven back in confusion into

A strong guard is now kept over them

Capture of the Rebel Governor Harris, \$600,000 in Specie and the State Bonds and Archives-Condition of the Chattanooga Railroad, &c.
CINGINNATI, May 22, 1865.

A despatch from Nashville reports the capture of the rebel Governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, and \$600,000 in specie, belonging to the State Treasury. The State archives and all the State bonds have also been

The published correspondence between Governo Brownlow and the officials of the Chattanooga Railroad shows the rolling stock of that road to be in good repair at Augusta, including two hundred and twenty-five locomotives. The road to atlanta will be completed abou

General John E. Smith in Command at

Menaphia. Care, May 21, 1568. General John E. Smith supersedes General Washburns

Capture of the Rebel Garrison at Har-Sonburg, LR. Carao, May 21, 1865. Natchez dates of the 15th instant my that General Farrar has just returned from an expedition to Harrison-

burg, where he captured the entire rebel garrison.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Citizens Returning to Pay Taxes-Rebel Archieves Shipped to Washington.

Nawanns, May 18, 1866.
Those citizens who fied to the interior of the State then our army entered Nawbarn are now returning to pay their taxes to the United States Tax Commissioner and obtain possession of their former property under President Lincoln's amounty proclamation. They are a good class of people, who have taken no stock, as a general thing, in the rebellion.

Eleven tons of documents and archives, belonging to

the late robel confederacy, arrived here from Raleigh last night under a strong goard, and leave this morning for Washington, where they will be examined.

The Russian Plague.

Sin:-My attention has just been directed to an article in a New York publication upon the introduction of the Russian plague into this port. The report asserts that infected rags have recently been

WASHINGTON.

Important Proclamation by the President.

All Poris, Except Those in Texas, Opened to Foreign Trade.

Rebels in Arms Afloat Declared Pirates After July 1.

Unrestricted Trade East of the Mississippi.

End of the Labors of the Congressional War Committee.

General Sherman's Explanations Satisfactory.

Report on the Efficiency of the Army of the Potomac, the Red River Failure, the Fort Fisher Affair and Light Draught Monitors.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR A HOT CONTROVERSY

Preparations for the Grand Military Spectacle.

Overwhelming Rush of Visitors to Witness the Pageant.

Departure of Mrs. Lincoln and Family for Chicago,

ke., PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

11th day of April last, certain ports of the United States therein specified, which had previously been subject to blockade, were, for objects of public safety, declared, in conformity with previous special legislation of Con gress, to be closed against foreign commerce during the national will, to be thereafter expressed and made known by the President;
And whereas events and circumstances have since

Occurred which, in my judgment, render it expedient to remove that restriction, except as to the ports of Galves-ton, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel and Brownsville, in the State of Texas; Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that

the ports aforesald, not excepted as above, shall be open to foreign commerce from and after the first day of July next; that commercial intercourse with the said ports may from that time be carried on subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. wever, any vessel from a foreign port shall enter Texas, she will continue to be held liable to the penaltie prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the 13th day of July, 1861, and the persons on board of her to such penalties as may be incurred pursuant to the laws of war for trading or attempting to trade with an enemy States of America, do hereby declars and make known that the United States of America do henceforth disavev to all persons trading or attempting to trade in any of the United States in violation of the laws thereof all pretence of belligerent right and privileges; and give notice, from the date of this proclamation, all such ffenders will be held and dealt with as pirates.

It is also ordered that all restrictions upon trade here tofore imposed in the territory of the United States eas of the Mississippi river, save those relating to contra band of war, to the reservation of the rights of th United States, to property purchased in the territory of an enemy, and to the twenty-five per cent upon purchased. chases of cotton, are removed. All provisions of the In ternal Revenue law will be carried into effect under the

In witness whereof I have bereupte set my hand and caused the seal of the United Stares to be affixed. at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence the United States of America, the eighty-ninth,

ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President:

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865.

REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTER ON THE Wan. The Committee on the Conduct of the War to day ad

THE ABRY OF THE POTORIO. The first part of the evidence collected is in regard the Army of the Potomac, concluding as follows:-

Your committee could not forbear asking the wit-nesses before them if the army, after all these indecisive advances and retrograde movements, still retained cond-dence in its commanding generals. Various assesses were returned to this inquiry, all, however, tending to establish the fact that much discouragement has been foit by the army at these ineffective operations, and but for the highly intelligent character of the rank and file it never would have retained its even then effective con-

General Pleasonton states that the cavelry under he command did not retain confidence in the ability of Gen al Mesdo. General Birney says the same about his corps, statin

General Birney says the same about his corps, stating that, while General Meade was rather liked as a man, he was not regarded as a man of resolution or one who is willing to assume that responsibility required by the position he occupied.

General Howe states that in his op aton the rank and the of the surry do not regard General Meade as possessed of that seal, activity and energy shoessays to carry on an offensive warrang generally, but he admits that the mest of the corps commanders would probably say that General Meade was eminently qualified for the command he now holds. That opinion General Have qualifies, however, by sating that so far as he has observed the most of the principal officers of the Army of the Follomac, localiding the Commanding General, are governed by the same to capabilies, feelings and comitterations which have been in used into the array by its commander during the Poniceular campaign.

nupaign.

al Birney says that many of the principal officers
that General McClellan was too only general neved that General McClellan was too only general oshould command this same, although there is not ach of that feeling now as formerly, leneral Doubleday bluntly says there has always been est deal of favorism in the Army of the Potorac, man who is an acti-siavery man or an anti-McClellan, on constituted, each of the transparent was as one constituted.

General Warren states that after the battle of Gettya-burg the army was deprived of many of its best corps commanders, General Reynolds having been killed, Gen-erate tickles and Hancock wounded, and General Meade made commanders of the army. That since that time the corps commanders have not been all equal to their post-

tion, and consequently the arm the been less effective in its operations. The committee also give the s of their inquiries

The committee also give the soft their inquiries on the Red river expedition, as his conclusion:—
Your committee would state that while the object had in view by General Halleck in urging this expedition was a military one, with the expectation, perhaps, of accomplishing some important political result by the occupation of some point in Texas, the general commanding the expedition (Banks) appears to have had in view the two objects of carrying out measures for the establishment of a State government in Texas and of affording an egress for cotton and other products of that region of country; and many of the witnesses express an opinion, in which the committee concur, that the attention directed to the accomplishment of those objects exerted a most unfavorable influence upon the expedition. This expedition presents many remarkable features. It was undortaken without the direction of any one, so far as the evidence shows. The authorities at Washington did not furnish the troops which the reneral commanding the expedition considered necessary for the purpose, but suggested that they might be obtained as a matter of ever from Generals Grant. Sherman and Steele; and it appears from the evidence that General Sherman "Goaned" for the expedition ten thousand men for thirty days, under the command of General A. J. Smith. The only orders emanting from Washington in relation to the expedition, as developed by the evidence, were those of the President, contained in a permit he gave to Casey and Butler, "to go up Red river and purchase cotton," in which he directs the officers of the army caton," in which he directs the officers of the army and navy to furnish such assistance as might be desirable. In the absence of all orders requiring this expedition to be undertaken, and after the refusal of the authorities at Washington to furnish the troops asked for, it was entered upon by the commanding general, as shown by the evidence, against his judgment, and in the belief that it must necessarily fail; and it was prosecuted at im

The report is signed by B. F. Wade, Chairman; Z. Chandler, Geo. W. Julian, B. F. Loan. D. W. Gooch dissents from the views of the majority, concluding his

report as follows:—

Whatever there may have been of feeling between the army and the navy in relation to the scizure of cotton, an examination of all the testimony will show that the military operations were not delayed or interfered with by any operations in cotton. The delays at the points where these operations were carried out were occasioned whelly by other causes. During the progress of the expedition meetings were held at two places—Alexandria and Grand Ecore—for the election of delegates to a convention then about to meet for the organization of a State government in Louisiana. It does not appear that any officer or private, or anybody connected with the expedition, in any way interfered with or participated in these elections, or that they caused the slightest delay to the movements of the army or navy, or influenced or controlled the expedition in the slightest degree.

THE PORT PISHER APPAIR. The committee, in their report on the Fort Fisher e

From all the testimony before them the determination of General Butler not to assault the fort seems to have been fully justified by all the facts and circumstances then known or afterward ascertained.

LIGHT DRAFT MO

When it was found that these vessels were failures as originally designed and constructed. Mr. Slimers was removed from the position he had held in relation to them, and they were placed in charge of other officers, and altered as recommended by the committee appointed to examine them. The five changed into torpiedo boats were altered at a cost from fifty thousand to sixty thousand dollars each. The other fifteen were altered at a cost of from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars each. With these alterations they would appear to be a very serviceable class of vessels, though not so serviceable as they should be, considering the expenditure of time and money upon their construction, except those fitted up as torpedo boats, which are of but little utility. Your committee cannot rafrain from the expression of the opinion that it was nawise to order the construction of som any vessels upon precisely the same plan without first testing the questions involved, by the construction of one or two at least carrying them so far forward to completion as to enable the department to understand and remedy the defects which have been shown to exist in those light draft monitors.

THE MASSACRE OF CHEYSNIE INDIANS. The committee having examined the subject of the

massacre of the Cheyenne Indians, say:—

It is difficult to believe that, being in the form of men and wearing the uniform of the United States, soldiers could commit or countenance the commission of such acts of crucity or barbarity as are detailed in the testimony. There were hostile Indians not far distant against whom Colonel Chirington could have led the ferce under his command, they conclude as follows:—Your committee most sincerely trust that the result of their inquiry will be the adoption of measures which will render impossible the empoyment of officers, civil and military, such as have heretofore made the administration of Indian affairs in this country a by word and reproach, and your committee are of the opinion that, for the purpose of vind cating the cause of justice and upholding the honor of the nation, prompt and energetic measures should be at once taken to remove from office those who have thus degraced the government by whom they are employed, and to punish as their crimes deserve those who have been guilty of those brutal and cowardly acts.

GENERAL SHERMAN BEFORE THE WAR COMMITTEE. massacre of the Chevenne Indians, say:-

GENERAL SHERMAN BEFORE THE WAR COMMITTEE General Sherman appeared to day before the Com-mittee on the Conduct of the war. His deposition tirely satisfactory to the committee, who consider that General Sherman, in all that be did, was acting from the most patriotic motives, and doing what he believed would best subserve the public interest. His deposition reporter of the committee. This will be the last deposi-

General Sherman, in company with his brother Sensevening. His appearance caused the gathering of crowds, who repeatedly cheered him, while ladies waved their handkerchiefs. A large number of persons followed him, and the press soon became so great that be was compelled to call a carriage to escape the labor of a severe handshaking, which had already commencet.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GRAND MILITARY PAGEANT. The crowd of people already to the city is unprecedented. Where they are all to find accommodations is a

puzzle. All kinds of steeping accommodations are in the greatest demand, and large prices are freely offered for the privilege of electing on chairs, notes, or even of stores—to fact, any place of chalter from the night als here on the morning train, and the influx increases in

trians and crowded with horsemen and vehicles. All day soldiers, in companies and regiments, have een passing through our streets, changing their locations to be in position for the demonstration to morrow. Army wagons have unceasingly rolled and rumbled brough the streets, not now on their way to bloody battle fields, but preparatory to the grand display of the military power of a great nation, which has just emerged triumphant from a four years struggle for existance against a rebellion of such formidable proportions that no other

nation could have survived the shock.

The preparations are nearly all completed for this demonstration, unprecedented in our history, and the like of which there is little probability will be witnessed again during the lifetime of the present generation.

Four large stands have been erested, two on each side of the avenue, in front of the White House, which together will accommodate several thousand people. Two the diplomatic corps, and other ominent personages officially lavited to be present, and two by private ladi pitals who are able to be present and witness the review. Other stands will be erected at convenient points along will be charged. The windows and balconies along the route of march have been already engaged, some o riew of the magnificent speciacle. The weather promises to be due, and all the indications are that the affair will

It will not be properly a roview, but rather a panramic display of a portion of the military power of the nation, which, its work accomplished and its labor done passes for a brief time in view of the people it has saved to Quebec.

from the anarchy and destruction which traitors have ensight, but ready to respond with undiminished patriot-ism to any future call which may be made upon it in the

interests of its country, civilization and humanity. The Executive Departments will be closed to-m and next day, to enable the employes to witness the military demonstrations on those days. Both days will be generally observed as holidays by the citizens. The public schools have adjourned over till Thursday, and very little business of any kind will be transacted.

By order of the Superintendent of Police, all places where intoxicating liquors are sold in this city were closed at four P. M. to-day, and will remain closed until ten P. M. of Thursday.

TROPHIES CAPTURED IN THE OPERATIONS AGAINST

MOBILE.

Lieutenant Colonel John M. Wilson, of General Canby's staff, arrived here this morning from Mobile, bringing with him, for presentation to the War Department, a large number of rebel flags, captured in the recent movements upon Mobile and elsewhere in the Department of the Mississippi,

DEPARTURE OF MRS. LINCOLN AND PARILY FOR

Mrs. Lincoln left this evening, on the six P. M. train, for Chicago, with Captain Robert Lincoln and Tad. CONDITION OF THE SEWARDS.

this morning for a short time, attending to his official duties. Frederick Seward continues to improve, and is now able to read the newspapers.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

ternal Revenue Lewis will resign, to be succeeded by Mr. ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR PENTON.

Among the arrivals here to-day are Governor Fenton and Hon. Augustus Frank, of New York. GOVERNOR CRAPO SERENADED. Governor Crape, of Michigan, was serenaded to-night, at the National Hotel. Brief speeches were made by Governor Crape and Senator Chandler. General Custer was loudly called for, and in response said he was so busy studying the Mexican language he had no time to

GEORGIA.

make a speech in English.

AFFAIRS IN THE INTERIOR.

Reconstruction and a Convention Demanded by the People.

Popularity of Governor Brown and Senator Joshua Hill.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE OF CANNON.

Our Macon Correspondence. HEADQUARTERS, CAVALRY CORPS, M. D. M., MACON, Ga., May 1, 1865.

The army still remains in state quo, and have made arrangements for remaining in camp for some time. As General Wilson has been appointed one of the executive officers for the carrying out of the provisions of the arrangement made between Generals Sherman and John ston I suppose he will remain here and administer upon this portion of the defunct confederacy. He is a man o excellent executive ability, and understands the situation

Johnston have been published here, and their terms are The citizens are bringing in forage and provisions very freely, and are giad to exchange them for greenbacks or condemned stock. The railroads are also engaged in transporting articles of subsistence, and it is thought that the authorities will have no trouble in su

the army. gone to make arrangements for repairing the railroad be-tween Augusta and Chattenooga, and we expect soon to

The people here all seem to be delighted with the news of peace upon any terms. I have as yet to find the first man—citizen or soldier—who will acknowledge that he either voted for or favored secession. The universal isquiry is:-"Well, you have us in your power; what are you going to do with us?" A more humble or more per fectly subjugated people history gives no account of The following "leader" from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinet will serve to illustrate what I have said :-

Sentinet will serve to illustrate what I have said:

TO THE RESCUE—A CONVENTION.

Georgians I the time has come for action; prompt, decisive action. Awake, in this hour of gloom and deapondency. Let us show ourselves equal to the momentous crisis in which we that dourselves to-day.

The Confederate government, it is now platn, is impotent to beip or protect us. There is no alternative but to look and work for our own interest and the welfare of our posterity. Now is the time to act. Arise! be up and doing!

Virginia and North Carolina are moving. Shall the free and sovereign people of Georgia, in this awful and momentous hour, remain silent when a dark and bloody state of anarchy is staring us in the face?

Now it the time! This the hour! Citizens of Georgia, act while the armistice continues! Who can pictore the terrible condition of our State! it it is allowed to expire without decisive steps being taken on our part?

Listen not to the vain and detusive rumors of foreign intervention and recognition. They are false, and have deceived as long enough.

General Lee—that ronowned hero—is said to favor peace, and has stated that a further offusion of blood is used. Fighting now is murder premeditated. Negotiation must do the work!

Next Takeday, the 24 of Mar, its public day all over the State. Let meetings be field in every county, and ist the people speak out in theuder tones.

Next Tuesday, the 2t of May, is a public day all over the State. Let meetings be held in every county, and its the people speak out in theader tonos. Governor Brown sought a convention, but the foresight of our Legislature was such as to refer to submit this question to the people, where it alone belongs. Now let the people move, and save the commonwealth from a state of anarchy and barbarian warfare.

Next Tuesday, thou, let there be a general outpouring of the sentiment of the people throughout the Sparcalling upon the Governor, through the Legislature, for a convention or for a convention of the people and reselves, from from restraint or delay. Raily, Georgians! The convention of for meather the delay. Raily, Georgians!

Brown has been at sound's points with Jeff. Davis and his adherents. I can resure you, from personal observation, that Greenser trees. In the representative man of the

common of the record of control of the Richmond dynasty, there may been a hax of that ardor which formerly charact rized the chizzens of this state. Now that the robel arrives have been defeated and the Richmond government to man est, Governor Brown is the mast popular man in the South, with, per haps, the exception of Jordan Hill, his late opponent in the election for Governor of the State. Mr. Hill has been by the prominently forward by circumstances. He is already being talked of as a candidate for Governor.

CAPTERS OF CANNOS.

On the arrival of our troops at Macon they by some means learned of the location of the histing place of some cannon. They were buried in the elemetery, and there due up four brass breach-loading cannon. They were buried in the emercery. Commencer, and there due up four brass breach-loading cannon. They were buried in graves, and the boxes were marked. Captain Travis to General Forrest, Columbus, Ga. Captain Travis as the celebrated platel shet. The cannon are novelities. They should at three pound lead forced ball, which is loaded from the breach. A lever a raised, the ball and cartridge placed in, the lever forred down, and the cock mapped by means of a string. From appearances they would should also to a rest distance, and very accurately, as they have sights as perfect as those on a rifle. The boys feel very proud of his capter, and have, through Colonel White, selected pertures on to take the man and present them as trophes to the State of t

Movements of European Steamers.

HALIPAX, May 22-11 P. M. There are no signs of the China. The fog was very thick off the coast yesterday and to-day, and still continues. Post Ac Banque, N F., May 22, 1865.

The steamship H.bernian, from Quebec for Liverpool,

Another large steamer passed here, bound west, at seven o'clock P. M., five miles off, but could not be boarded. Probably the Moravian from Liverpool bound